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Senators and Bush Heading for a Clash on C.I.A.-Journalist Data

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—A

delegation of the Senate Intelligence Committee will meet Tuesday with George Bush, the new Director of Central Intelligence, to request formally the names of journalists who have worked for or with the Central Intelligence Agency, according to Senate aides.

Mr. Bush said that he would refuse the request.

One aide said that the group, led by Senator Walter Huddleston, the Kentucky Democrat who heads the panel's subcommittee on Foreign Intelligence

Activities, would ask Mr. Bush for documents in C.I.A. files to support the agency's "summaries" of its involvement with news-gathering organizations.

Those summaries, previously provided to the Senate committee's staff, recount instances in which American journalists have been used by the C.I.A. to collect intelligence abroad, and also examples of slanted or misleading articles placed by the agency in foreign publications or broadcasts, the aide said.

They do not contain the names of any of the American or foreign journalists involved, however, although those would be included in the agency docu-

ments from which the summaries were composed. It is those papers that Mr. Huddleston and the others intend to ask for at their luncheon meeting with Mr. Bush.

Security Act Cited

The C.I.A. has repeatedly declined to disclose the names of the journalists or their affiliations to the Senate committee or anyone else, on the ground that they represent "intelligence sources" whose identities must be protected under the National Security Act of 1947.

In an interview broadcast today by CBS News, Mr. Bush made clear that he intended to refuse Senator Huddleston's request, saying that he was "dedicated to the protection of sources" used by the C.I.A.

Commenting on the CBS program "60 Minutes," Mr. Bush said that it was not a case of his not trusting Senator Frank Church, the committee chairman, or the other panel members to keep the information secret. But he suggested that he was not confident of the com-

mittee staff's ability to protect the secrecy of the names in question.

"People can come up dead" when such unintended disclosures are made, Mr. Bush said, and he added that "I deplore leaks."

"Now they come out of C.I.A. sometimes, too," he continued, "and my own view is that we need some kind of legislation, very, very carefully drawn, to have penalties on those who leak classified information."

Some Continuing Uses

The use of staff reporters for major American news-gathering organizations to collect intelligence on the side was halted by the C.I.A. in 1974. Last week Mr. Bush directed that the use of "stringers," or part-time reporters who sell individual articles to American publications, also be stopped.

Under the agency's current guidelines, reporters for foreign news organizations can still be used as part-time agents by the C.I.A., and career C.I.A. intelli-

gence officers can continue to pose as journalists working for foreign or obscure American publications in connection with their work.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence, which went out of business last week, said in its final report that as of last year 11 C.I.A. staff officers were working abroad under "journalistic cover" provided by 15 different news organizations.

None of the organizations are believed to be general-circulation American publications or broadcast organizations. But The New York Times has reported that, in 1953 and 1954, Austin Goodrich, a C.I.A. staff officer working under "deep cover," was unwittingly employed by CBS as a news writer in its New York offices.

The Times also quoted Sig Mickelson, a former CBS news chief, as saying that he discovered, at about the same time, that Frank Kearns, the network's stringer in Cairo, had also been employed as an agent by the C.I.A.